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# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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One Dollar a Year

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Whole Number 193

Exposure of the San Francisco Labor Council by Thomas McConnell, Jr. Will Start in Our Next Issue!

## SLAVE HERDING CONTRACTORS

FOLEY, WELCH & STEWART ARE SLAVE-DRIVERS—MINNEAPOLIS PAPER EXPOSES THE "MAN CATCHERS"—FOOD HIGH—WAGES LOW.

In the Minneapolis Journal for Nov. 20 is an account of conditions on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work. The I. W. W. has a strike on this job at the present time.

Men shipped from the twin cities and other Minnesota points to work on railroad construction in British Columbia are working in conditions of practical "slavery," according to Adrian Ogletree, Canadian government inspector, who has been making an investigation of conditions along the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia. In a statement made today in Tote Jeune Junction, B. C., Mr. Ogletree denounced American railroad contracting firms which are working in British Columbia. He refers specifically to Foley Brothers, Welch & Stewart, a St. Paul firm, which is doing work in British Columbia.

Mr. Ogletree asserted that the men shipped from the United States are classified and work under a "man herder." He says the "man herders" exercise "authority in a forbidden way" and relates an incident where a man who quit his work was shot and wounded by a driver of human cattle.

Mr. Ogletree said that the conditions of the men "would hardly have been worse under slavery" and asserted that

Charges are made against employees "on every conceivable pretext" and that frequently at the end of the month the men owe the company instead of the company owing the men.

A hospital tax is levied on all men whether or not they need medical or hospital attendance.

The men are compelled to pay an excessive baggage rate and frequently do not get their baggage at all, as no checks are given them.

An assessment for mail delivered is taken out of their wages.

If money is advanced by the company 10 per cent interest is charged.

In the office of Foley Brothers, Welch & Stewart in St. Paul today, it was stated that B. C. Benner, secretary and treasurer of the company, was the only man who could make a statement and that he was not in the office.

A. O. Morse, secretary of Local 326, I. W. W., Nov. 19, Prince Rupert, B. C., writes that scabs are deserting about as fast as they get on the job. The pickets often let them pass so that conditions will make rebels of them.

At the company stores flour sells for \$20 per 100 lb., potatoes \$12 per 100, meat 50 cents per lb., overskins \$5, and other supplies in proportion. Board is \$7 to \$8.40 per week and wages as low as \$2.75 per day. No work is being done and the spirits of the contractors are falling together with wages and the mercury in the thermometer.

Any "bughouse" slave who wants a job real bad or who wants a real bad job should start for the G. T. P. at once.

## NOTES FROM PITTSBURG DISTRICT

(By George Speed.)

Pittsburg is the birthplace of the American Federation of Labor, yet there is nothing to show for thirty-two years of work but a living hell in which some 700,000 slaves, in a radius of 100 miles, are sweltering in their own sweat; their lives coined into gold for as hungry a bunch of pirates as ever trod the earth.

What the A. F. of L. has done in thirty-two years is to pit native against foreign born, skilled against unskilled, and to make organization a byword in the richest industrial center in the United States.

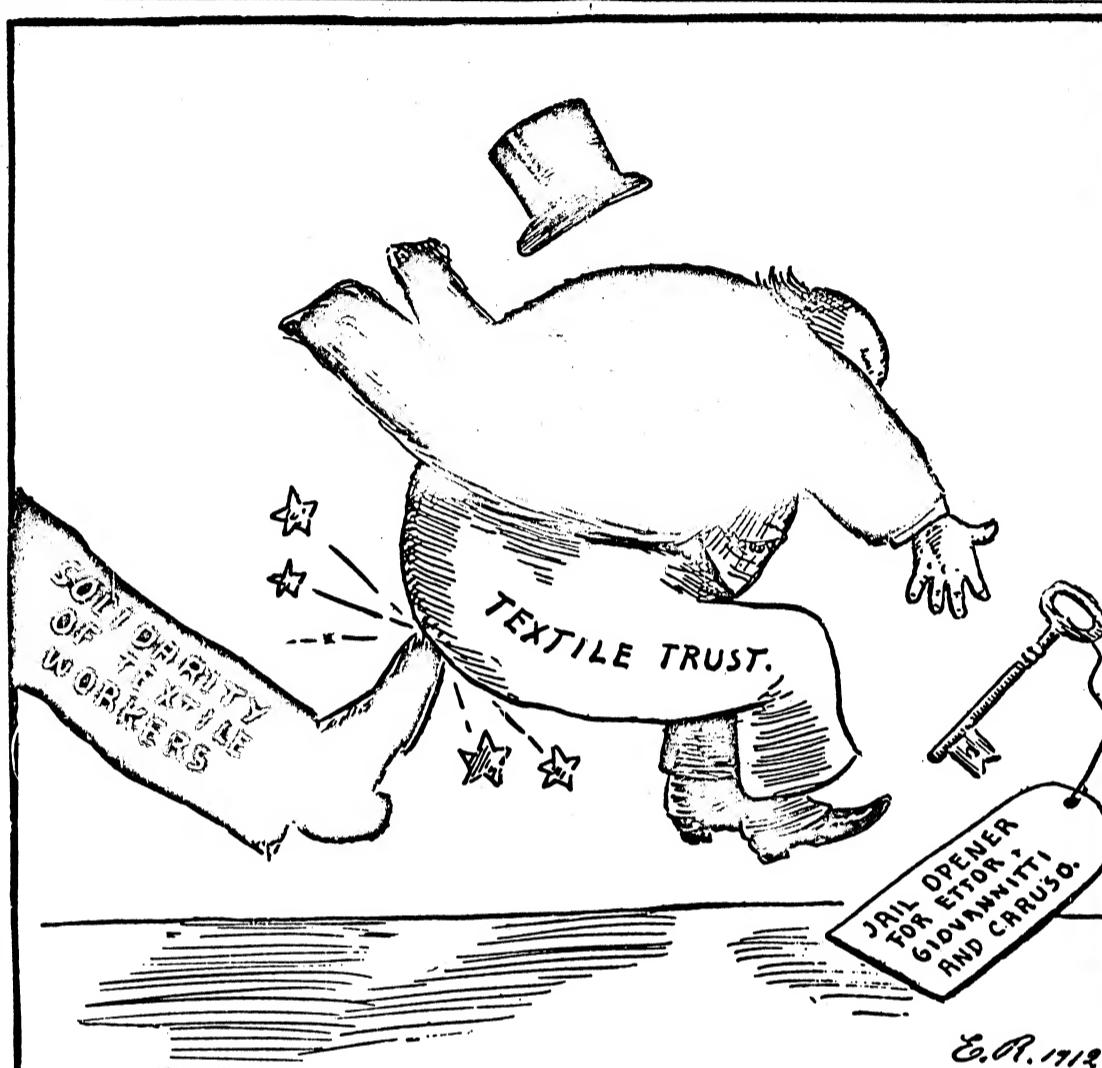
All the mills of the Pacific Coast would make but a junkpile for a modern plant like those in and around Pittsburg. Yet with all the latent power these workers possess, they are working 12 long hours under horrible conditions.

Dissension is rife and hope is present, but there is not yet a tangible result. This is because of the mistrust bred by corruption, defeat and betrayal by officials of the A. F. of L. There is today scarcely a vestige of real organization left. A few weak organizations exist by the good will of the bosses. It is the task of the I. W. W. to dispel the mistrust, organize the discontent and fulfill the hope of these workers.

To organize the workers we will have to cope with continued treachery on the part of the A. F. of L., and a well nigh perfect spy system of the employers.

An example of the readiness of the craft officials to do the bosses' bidding is at Woods Run pressed steel car plant.

Thirty-eight men struck. Trautmann took charge and in one week the plant was closed. Then in stepped J. D. Pearce, with several organizers of the A. F. of L. They hired a hall, paid for it a week in advance, and, with the support of the company police, tried to get the men back to work. These organizers wanted to collect per capita and tie the men down with a contract. Their attempt failed. The company had to deal with the men through an I. (Continued on page 4).



THE GENTLE IMPULSE THAT CAUSED A JUST VERDICT

## With the Van Guard Down in Dixie!

For nearly seven months now I have been with the fighting lumberjacks of Dixie who, for two long years, have maintained a heroic struggle against the International Lumber Trust, which combine of forest-stealers and gunmen styles itself the "Southern Lumber Operators Association."

I have been with them in their convention, with them in their homes, with them at their barbecues and meetings, with them when they were ordered off the public roads and threatened with violence for trying to exercise their "constitutional" right of free speech, with them when mobs led by managers, superintendents and deputy sheriffs, hoodlums led by hoodlums, followed them for miles on the public roads beating tin cans and circular saws, gathering around the union's speakers and drowning out their voices, hoping, the fools, to stifle in a din of rancorous sound the message of the One Big Union. And I have seen them thrust into putrid jails, and I have seen them brought before the bar of "impartial justice," accused by the lowest set of were-wolves on earth today,

the Burns Detective Agency, prosecuted by a United States Congressman and their lives

placed in jeopardy because they would submit to peonage no more, and I saw them beat the capitalists in their own courts, and I saw them leave the jails and their wives, mothers, sweethearts and daughters throw themselves, weeping for joy, into their arms. And I saw the whole town of Lake Charles cheering their victory and welcoming the released. And then I saw the supreme contempt in which the gold-crazed Plunderbund holds the mass of mankind today. I saw Edwards, Doree and Filigno thrown into jail on a detective's word and bond in the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars demanded for their release pending a trial. And I saw the men return to Merryville, and I read the order penalizing them for having been acquitted and for having borne testimony in behalf of their brothers. And I heard them, thirteen hundred strong, rise as one, fold their mighty arms, and say: "An injury to one is an injury to all,—we will stand for this no more, my masters." And the whirring of the saws

was stilled and the forest no longer resounded with the crashing thunder of falling trees.

Silence reigned in the great plant, for the workers, the representatives of industry and life, had withdrawn, and only the representatives of plunder and death, the gunmen, were there. Then came the "Citizens League", and the high and mighty of the Santa Fe Railroad system, which owns the mills and forests there, and the militia, which fraternized with the strikers and was withdrawn, and the deputy sheriffs with their pump-guns and pistols, and the kept writers with their polluted pens, and Burns' carrion crows, and the gaunt ghost of hunger, but, with folded arms, the vanguard of Dixie's freedom met them, saying, "Here, if our fellow workers will it so, here in our Brotherhood we mean to starve and die or win the right to be masters of our own destiny."

Fellow Workers throughout all the states and in our Mother Labor's name I appeal to you to go at once to the aid of her regiment fighting there in Merryville a battle for the freedom of your class! COVINGTON HALL.

## Damnable Slavery Among the Alaska Salmon Packers!

Fellow Worker Jose Narvaez of the Latin Branch of the San Francisco I. W. W. tells of experiences among the Alaska Salmon Packers. We give the story as nearly as possible in his own words.

"Let me tell you the story of the Alaska Salmon Packers' Industrial Union No. 280, situated in this city. Last year, 1911, the Alaska Salmon Packers were unorganized. When the season opened the wage workers organized under the temporary name of Filipinos Labor Association. Demands were made for more wages, better food and good accommodations. The organization was too weak to succeed.

"I was temporary delegate in that movement. After the strike the workers went to Alaska, and there faced starvation, as usual. This starvation happens every season, and I will show how it goes, for I have been in Alaska. The Alaska Packers' Association here in San Francisco gave the contract to Mr. Chinaman, second hand capitalist. Mr. Chinaman made money from the Alaska Packers' Association. Now Mr. Chinaman gave the contract to Mr. Jew and Mr. Jew makes money from Mr. Chinaman. The third class capitalist, Mr. Jew,

gives the job to the labor fakir, who is the fourth class contractor, who must get enough men to work the cannery. Three hundred men and up are needed in each small cannery, so the labor fakir pays to each man \$150 for six months' slavery. The men are taken to the steamer and shipped to Alaska.

"On board the steamer we eat worse than dog food. The labor fakir owns the store on the ship, and the price is too high, as it is the only store. Only one-half cup of water each day is given to the workers. Three slaves must sleep on each floor, and the place is very narrow. The labor fakir marks in the book more than the workers take, because the most of the men cannot read or write.

"Some boats take 45 days to get to Alaska, and during that time the workers are kept under very bad conditions. When the slave workers get to Alaska they start to work at 6 a. m. and work until 6 at night, with poor meals or Chinaman grub, and poor accommodations. In some places there is no doctor and no drug store. The boss Chinaman comes along with a gun to make us work as hard as we can. He has the power of the gun. The

cost of food takes up all of our wages.

"When the fish season comes we go to work at 3 o'clock in the morning and work until 11 at night. We hardly have time to eat or sleep.

"After we have shipped all the cases from Alaska to San Francisco we go back to San Francisco ourselves, but the most of us have no money coming. We have spent nearly all our money for excessive priced food. On board the ship there is gambling, robbery and assassination, but even then some good slaves save a little money. But when these good slaves ask for their money they have to come back to the office day after day and then are robbed of part of it. If the slaves ask for assistance to get their money they are robbed of every cent.

"This is the story of the present, but I have more to tell about in the future.

"Here is the story of my services offered to the Alaska Salmon Packers' Industrial Union: Last March we signed up for a charter of the Alaska Salmon Packers' Union No. 280. After a week we received it from the General (Continued on page 4).

## MORE ARRESTS IN LITTLE FALLS

PINKS, PINPS AND POLITICIANS FIGHT LITTLE FALLS' WORKERS—BRUTALITY IS THE RULE—STRIKERS FIRM.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The right of free speech is again abrogated in Little Falls and it looks as if the battle won by Mayor Lunn and the Schenectady Socialists will have to be fought all over again.

About fifteen new special policemen and detectives arrived in town last night and this morning and today when the strikers' speakers went to Clinton Park to continue the noon meetings which have been held all this week, they found the park thickly planted with cops who announced that no more speaking would be allowed. Miss Helen Schloss, the tempestuous investigator who quit her position to aid the strikers and afterward got ten days in jail for it, had intended to speak at Third and Main streets, a corner usually allowed street preachers and free-lance speakers of all kinds, but was told by Chief of Police Long that if she tried to speak she would be arrested again.

"There ain't goin' to be any more speakin' in this town," said the chief.

This is believed to be the result of the open-air campaign recently opened here by Messrs. Clark, Hobbs and Arndt who came from the northwest to help in the fight. Clark's arraignment of the mill owners for their starvation wages and of the respectable citizens of the town for their public approval of police brutalities, was especially displeasing to the local authorities, not to mention the money that he collected for the strike from the crowds who listened to him. Clark went to Utica last night and held an open air meeting in which he prophesied that unless Manager McLaughlin of the Phoenix Mills in Little Falls soon settled with his people, his Utica plants would be tied up. This so alarmed the employers of Utica that Clark was arrested and this morning was sentenced to six months in jail.

Arndt is already serving thirty days in Herkimer jail on a charge of shouting "scab." Hobbs was seized from behind by three big "specials" yesterday and searched for weapons but none (Continued on page 4)

## A STEEL TRUST LOCK-OUT

The Algoma Iron Works of Sault Saint Marie locked out its employees on Nov. 11 because they asked for time and a half for overtime and Sundays off except in cases of emergency. This had been the rule until the Steel Trust gained control of the plant.

The managers refuse to treat with the men and no settlement is in sight.

A few more jolts like that and the workers in the steel mills will join in an uprising that will make Lawrence look like a very small affair.

## THE CLEVELAND STRIKE

At the Cyclone Wire Fence Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, the Slavonian members of Local 33, I. W. W., are putting up a stiff fight for better working conditions. The usual brutalities of the employers against foreign speaking workingmen is present. The strikers need assistance.

Men are needed who are willing to go to Cleveland and obtain work in the plant if necessary. Local 33 also needs finances to carry on the strike. Each local is asked to send at least a small donation to help the men on the firing line. Send money to H. C. Banyard, Room 18 Kelly Block, 602 W. Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## CONDITIONS IN HONOLULU

The I. W. W. is making remarkable progress in the Islands. Meetings are well attended. Much enthusiasm is shown. Literature sales run from \$5 up each meeting. The growth is an intelligent one.

Labor conditions are bad. Longshoremen on the docks get 20 cents per hour or \$2 per day, with 40 cents for overtime. Plantation workers get 75 cents to \$1.25 per day, the larger sum being paid to teamsters. City draymen average \$40 per month. Laborers working in the city of Honolulu and for the city receive \$1.50 per day. Work is scarce for all workers including the skilled tradesmen.

Hawaiian papers express fear that the I. W. W. will cause an uprising among plantation laborers. Unless conditions are changed there will be some sudden demands made. The I. W. W. has a mighty hold on the unskilled workers.

As the organization appeals to all wage workers, no matter what their color or nationality, it is the topic of conversation among the slaves. The oppressed workers are strong for the only organization that recognizes no dividing line in society except between master and slave.



# A Digest of the "Labor Movement in France"

(By Hugo Lenz)

## Part II.

The Socialists triumphed at the third French Labor Congress held in Marseilles in 1879, and formed the "Federation of Socialist Working-men", a political party.

At the next congress in Havre in 1880, a split took place, with the "Moderates" and the "Co-operators" on the one side and the revolutionary collectivists on the other. The former group held congresses in 1881 and 1882 which were of no importance. After the Congress of Havre the friction between the Socialists and the Anarchists began.

From 1883 onward, the Anarchist propaganda spread with success particularly in Paris and the southern part of France.

In 1882 at the Congress of St. Etienne, the party was split into two parts, the one following Guenot and the other, Paul Brousse. Guenot's party was that of Marx. It became the strongest and best organized Socialist party of France.

The party of Brousse was opportunist and believed in reforms. It believed greatly in municipal politics and appealed strongly to the petty bourgeoisie. This party split in 1887 after the election of seven members to the municipal council of Paris. The insurgents grouped themselves about J. Allemane and became the "Allemanists." In 1890 they separated from the "Broussists" and formed a socialist party of their own.

The Guenotists, Broussists and the Allemanists all made it obligatory upon members to enter the syndicate. This gave the syndicate a political character.

The law of 1884 which made it necessary for the syndicate to send the names of their administrators to the public authorities, brought the warring groups together in the general Congress of Syndicates held in Lyons, in Oct. 1886. A "National Federation of Syndicates" was formed. It soon fell into the hands of the Guenotists, who used it for political purposes.

The rivals of the Guenotists then created what became the "Federation des Bourses du Travail de France" in 1892. (Federation of Labor Exchanges of France). The first exchange had been opened in Paris in 1887, dominated by the Allemanists. The principle of the exchange was co-operation between the municipality and the Workers.

The idea of the general strike now came forth. It was first advocated in France, by Tortellier, an anarchist and a member of the syndicate of carpenters. The idea was enthusiastically hailed by the French Syndicalists.

The principle was voted for, the first time, in the Congress of the "National Federation of Syndicates" in Bordeaux in 1888. The Allemanists came out for it in 1891 and 1892. Fernand Peloulet defended it at the Socialist Congress in Tours, in 1892. Aristide Briand came out

for it at the Congress of the "National Federation of Syndicates" in Marseilles, the same year. The Blanquists (another party) also accepted it. Only the Guenotists (Marxians) at their Congress in Lille in 1890, declared it to be impossible.

The Guenotists' attitude toward the general strike brought them into conflict with the "National Federation of Syndicates", which voted in favor of a general strike at Marseilles, in 1892. This led to a split in the "National Federation of Syndicates", which brought on a readjustment of the various elements.

In 1892 the "Bourse du Travail" of Paris, was authorized by the second congress of the "Federation of Bourses" to call a general Trade-Union congress of all syndicates. The congress was to convene July 18, 1892. About ten days before, the Government closed the "Bourse du Travail" of Paris, claiming it had not lived up to the law of 1884. This act brought on a protest and a large number of syndicates expressed their desire to be represented in the congress.

The Congress of Paris adopted the principle of the general strike, but it sought chiefly to unify the forces of the work-men. A resolution was adopted to the effect that all syndicates should join the federation of their trade, or organize one. Also, that they should form into local federations or "Bourses du Travail" and that these federations should form a "National Federation". The Congress invited the "Federation des Bourses du Travail" (Allemanists) and the "National Federation of Syndicates" (Guenotists) to merge into one organization.

A general congress of Syndicates was held in Nantes in 1894. From 1884 to 1894, the number of syndicates increased from 65 to 2,178 and the membership from 139,692 in 1890 to 403,440 in 1894. Of this number 1,662 syndicates were represented in the Congress of Nantes, showing the interest manifested in the idea of the general strike, which was to be the main question of the congress.

The Guenotists, after a resolution in favor of the "general strike" had been passed, bolted from this congress and held one of their own.

The "National Council", which was organized and held at the Congress of Nantes, proved unsatisfactory and the foundation of a new structure was laid at the Congress of Limoges in 1895. It became the "General Confederation of Labor" (C. G. T.) Politics were eliminated at this Congress, and this became the condition of admission. The revolutionists had triumphed over the politicians.

In 1902 at the Congress of Montpellier, the "Federation des Bourses" entered the "Confederation of Labor" and ceased to have a separate existence.

The Congress of the C. G. T. at Toulouse in 1897, adopted the principle of the boycott and sabotage.

It was in 1899-1902 that Millerand, a Socialist turned traitor to the working-class by entering the cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau as Minister of Commerce and Industry. He was put there to "accentuate the policy of attacking the working-class to the Republic by a series of labor laws". He became the Mark Hanna of France by organizing the "Councils of Labor" (very much like our "Civic Federation") which were to bring employers and employees together.

This act of Millerand created a reaction in the French labor movement. At the Congress of Lyons, 1900, Millerand was denounced as a traitor and some of his pet schemes were rejected. Among these was a bill to regulate strikes by arbitration, a bill to extend the commercial capacities of the syndicates, and a bill to grant the syndicates the right of a judicial person.

In 1894 at the Congress of Nantes, the Guenotists elaborated a program designed to win the votes of the agricultural population. It omitted collective ownership of the soil and also appealed to the artisan class and the petty bourgeoisie. The Socialists, after the election of 1893 when they polled 600,000 votes and elected 50 deputies, came into better harmony, but dropped their revolutionary ideals.

This fact, together with the treachery of Millerand and the excitement created by the Dreyfuss affair, reacted upon the two factions of the Socialist party which had joined hands in 1899 and which also fell apart again at the Congress of Lyons, in 1901.

The Workmen became disgusted with politics and "with the Congress of Lyons, the General Confederation of Labor may be said to have entered definitely upon a revolutionary path".

In Sept. 1906 at the Congress of Amiens, the Confederation again turned down a proposition to establish relations with the Unified Socialist party by a vote of 724 to 34 (37 blank).

A few other facts brought out in Mr. Levine's book are worthy of notice.

The most radical and the largest syndicate in France is the Building Trades. The most conservative, and the only one having sick or other benefits is the Typographical Union. It also has the largest dues, a little over forty cents per month.

The Syndicates are very poor and therefore revolutionary, and look for success in the magnitude of a strike.

This has been the tortuous journey of the labor movement in France down to the year 1912, when the Syndicalists again reaffirmed their position upon direct action. Whether or not Labor in this country will have to go through the same evolution before it takes a positive position upon the questions of direct action and politics, remains to be seen. Would that we could profit by the experience of our fellow-workers of France.

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## More Arrests in Little Falls

(Continued from page 1)

being found on him he was reluctantly released.

Tina Kloc, a girl striker, was given the alternative of \$50 fine or fifty days in jail in the local police court yesterday on a charge of throwing pepper into the eyes of a scab, although there was no evidence whatever to show that she was the guilty person. Agents provocateurs are now busy here and all sorts of schemes are being tried to discredit the strikers. The girl chose to go to jail for the 50 days but was induced by a Polish saloon-keeper to let him pay the fine.

It is now definitely known that the mill owners were certain that the strikers would return to work this week but now that they realize the determination of the workers to stay out, all the old persecutions are being renewed and arrests are made on the slightest pretext. A Polish striker declares he was struck three times in the face by the chief of police yesterday in the "examination room" of Recorder Collins, while the judge looked on, when he refused to return to work if released.

Today there are repeated rumors that William D. Haywood is to be arrested soon but it is not known from what source these rumors come. Haywood intends to go to Rochester Sunday to address a big mass meeting to be held in behalf of the Little Falls strikers.—Phillips Russell.

## Slavery Among Salmon Packers

(Continued from page 1)

Headquarters, signed by St. John and Thompson, and the first Sunday we celebrated a meeting here in San Francisco. Fellow Worker Carlo was elected chairman, J. H. Alfonso was made the treasurer, and I the secretary. We hold our business meetings at 1660 Stockton St., San Francisco, Calif.

"The meetings are conducted in the Spanish language because nearly all our members are of that tongue, although of different nationalities—Spanish, Portuguese, Filipinos, Mexicans, Porto Ricans, Cubans and workers from South and Central America. There are over 4,000 of these workers on the North Beach, and you can always find the Spanish language spoken.

"We have forty members, but if some one organized this industry we could have the whole 2,000 that ship to Alaska each year. I have been working in this organization for six months and doing propaganda work all over San Francisco. I appear before the wage workers three times a week to speak at the street meetings on Broadway. Because of my activity in the revolutionary movement the Alaska Salmon Packers' Association have me on their blacklist, but this causes me no fear. I am still steady in the fight because there is a good chance to organize this industry right now. I need assistance to make the Salmon Packers' Union grow.

"I would like wages to keep me alive while organizing in any place where it is necessary to speak the Spanish language, because I control that language. But don't forget to help to organize the salmon packers. The local cannot do it alone because the treasury is too small."

The "Industrial Worker" has received letters from Alaska that show that the foregoing is not exaggerated—in fact, is not expressive enough of the conditions under which the workers are forced to slave. Strong efforts should be made to organize the packers and aid should be extended to the local.

## Notes From the Pittsburg District

(Continued from page 1)

W. W. supporter. The men got a raise of 6½¢ per hour, or 65¢ per day, but without an organization being formed.

At several plants Sammy's circulars have been torn up and thrown in the faces of the distributing agents; so discredited is the A. F. of L. in the Pittsburg District.

The I. W. W. is organizing in the Meat Packing Industry and as a result wages have gone up two and three dollars a week. At the Dunleavy plant the boss called the men together and instructed them to join the A. F. of L., for if they joined the I. W. W. it would bring trouble.

Demands were made on a leading department store, prior to organization, for increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, and rotation in lay-offs. The demands were granted. This resulted in a general increase of wages in other stores.

The tobacco workers have had a stormy life since they organized last April. Their strikes have been too numerous to even tell of briefly. All were successful.

The employers organized to put them out of commission, box workers and all. Even with this strong opposition they have raised wages on an average of \$2.50 per week. A boss in Martinville, Va., was also forced to settle up with his unorganized strikers when the Pittsburg I. W. W. refused to work on his goods. The Martinville workers have since sent for a charter.

In hopes of stopping further organization the employers are having the shop floors scrubbed, the walls whitewashed and are cleaning up their dumps generally.

All over the district the workers are coming to see that the union is the place to make laws that count and that these laws need not be placed upon the statute books.

They are getting wise to the fact that the government they must capture is the one in the shop, mine and factory.

The control of industry is the basis upon which all institutions rest and the workers of the Pittsburg district are about ready to take an ever increasing portion of the control of their lives away from those who live in idleness, until finally they have full management of all the industries.

### SAMMY THE "NEAR-MARTYR."

The American Federation of Labor is holding a convention with the usual "danger of martyrdom" hanging over Sam Gompers. For many years the workingmen in that organization have longed for a chance to vote for a president of the American Federation of Labor for whom they need not blush. Each year, just as the convention time approached, and as things began to look squalid for Sam, along would come some terrible impending "calamity." If it isn't contempt of court, it is "danger" of being hounded in connection with dynamiting or the like. Regularly each year after Sammy is elected, the "danger" passes, the clouds clear, and Sammy is safe from "impending" harm again until the next convention, when things again begin to "impend."

Surely Sammy may well be called the Dr. Cook of the Labor movement of America. It does seem that with different awful things impending every year, that something would finally hit him; but nothing like that ever happens. They only "impend."—Buffalo Socialist.

### ITALIAN SPEAKER TO TOUR COAST.

The Latin Branch of Local 173, I. W. W., San Francisco, Cal., hopes to stir up the old members and increase the membership of the organization by routing an Italian speaker for a propaganda tour of the Pacific Coast. They have a well educated, fluent and militant speaker.

Every local is requested to notify the secretary of the Latin Branch if a speaker in the Italian language can be used for one or more lectures. Discuss the matter at your next local meeting. Interested individuals should take up the matter if the local cannot handle it.

The tour will be arranged as soon as sufficient favorable answers are received to insure success. The expenses will be reduced to the lowest possible point. Full details concerning the matter will be sent upon request. Address Local 173, I. W. W., Latin Branch, 1660 Stockton St., San Francisco, Calif.

### CRISP COMMENT.

Cottons Weekly of Canada says in its latest issue:

"The I. W. W. are organizing in Montreal. Now watch the dance begin."

"The I. W. W.'s are the stormy petrels of the labor movement. They are needed where we have so many placid craft-union men who are nothing more."

Thomas Ould can secure his suitcase by communicating with Carl N. Edelman, Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Spokane Locals of the I. W. W. have moved to a new hall at 116 Browne Street. All mail should be sent to that address. Mail intended for the local should not be sent to the "Industrial Worker."

"A Pyramid of Capitalism" poster would look well in your room. They are 15 cents.

### SHALL CAPITALISM CLAIM THESE FOUR?

To All I. W. W. Locals: Fellow Workers: On the 13th of November last Cirso de la Toba, former Mexican Liberal party insurrecto and member of the I. W. W., was kidnapped near Holtville by Sheriff Meadows of Imperial County, and deputies and Mexican officials, and was taken to Mexico to be shot, without any legal jugglery to make the kidnapping "legal." It was later learned that the Mexican government paid \$500.00 for officers and \$100.00 for privates of former insurrectos. Many I. W. W. men fought with the insurrectos and all members of our organization were classed as such. Many kidnappings took place in this and San Diego counties. Under these circumstances there was only one thing to do: I. W. W. men proceeded to arm themselves.

Sheriff Meadows told Captain Hollen, former insurrecto, that the I. W. W. was going to get wiped out, and on the 23d of December he proceeded to make good his threat, presenting himself at the hall in Holtville and demanding the surrender of any arms in their possession. Knowing that unarmed they were in danger of being kidnapped and taken to Mexico, where short shrift would be made of them, they refused. He went away saying he was going to "get" them. In order to avoid further trouble they quietly left, starting toward San Diego.

The sheriff organized a posse of thugs and captured twelve of them, of whom four were railroaded to from seven to ten years in Folsom and San Quentin on purjured evidence. The hall was burned on December 31st. The fire department turned the hose on the lumber yard hard by before the torch was applied. A merchant took up the cudgel on behalf of the I. W. W., saying they were justified in arming themselves, and his store went up in smoke.

The names of the four imprisoned members are: Dodson, Roberts, Stanford and Niles.

Fellow Workers, all these men were members in good standing and willing at any time to give their last cent and best effort for the benefit of the organization. Don't forget that Local 437 contributed liberally to the Spokane Free Speech Fight and during the San Diego trouble there were hardly any I. W. W. members left in the valley, all having joined the invading army to that city. Local 437 has repeatedly emptied its treasury at calls for help. Our only chance now is to appeal for a new trial, and that takes money. After February nothing can be done any more, so we ask you to bestir yourselves and send us help, remembering that an injury to one is an injury to all.

Don't desert these men in their trouble, and send contributions to (Seal) PETER LE BLANC, Box 485, Brawley, Cal., I. W. W. U. 439. A. WHITMORE, M. BRUNKE, E. HOFFMAN, Dodson et al. Defense Committee. Attest: T. WEBER, Recording Secretary.

### HELEN KELLER AID STRIKERS.

The 1500 Textile workers, now in the I. W. W., who have been on strike in Little Falls, N. Y., since October 10th, against a reduction in pay, following the passage of a 64 hour law for women workers, received on Nov. 20, a contribution of \$87.50 from Miss Helen Keller of Wrentham, Mass., the blind and deaf dumb girl, whose struggle for speech and self-expression has made her internationally famous.

Miss Keller is a wide reader, and of late years, has become an ardent socialist. This money she earned by writing mottoes for Christmas cards, and she encloses the check as received from the publisher. With the check, she encloses a remarkable letter, which is as follows:

"Will you give this to the brave girls who are striving so courageously to bring about the emancipation of the workers at Little Falls.

"They have my warmest sympathy. Their cause is my cause. If they are denied a living wage, I also am defrauded. While they are industrial slaves I cannot be free. My hunger is not satisfied while they are unfed. I cannot enjoy the good things of life which come to me if they are hindered and neglected. I want all the workers of the world to have sufficient money to provide the elements of a normal standard of living—decent home, healthful surroundings, opportunity for education and recreation. I want them to have the same blessings that I have. I, deaf and blind, have been helped to overcome many obstacles. I want them to be helped as generously in a struggle which resembles my own in many ways.

"Surely the things that the workers demand are not unreasonable. It cannot be unreasonable to ask of society a fair chance for all. It cannot be unreasonable to demand the protection of women and little children and an honest wage for all who give their time and energy to industrial occupations. When indeed shall we learn that we are all related one to the other, that we are all members of one body? Until the spirit of love for our fellowmen, regardless of race, color or creed shall fill the world, making real in our lives and our deeds the actuality of human brotherhood—until the great mass of the people shall be filled with the sense of responsibility for each other's welfare, social justice can never be attained."

### CITIZENS LEAGUE COMMITS INCENDIARISM.

Writing from Merryville, La., on November 18, fellow worker V. S. Deeney says:

"I was one of the boys that was incarcerated in the Lake Charles jail. As soon as we got back and tried to work we were discriminated against. We were forced to strike.

The "Good Citizens' League" tried to burn G. F. Hennigan's store on Thursday night, Nov. 14. Hennigan is one of the "League." They wanted some excuse to call the soldiers.

Sure enough, they did get them by the 16th at noon. The captain of Company K of Lake Charles County was displeased at being called out. He said that things were so quiet he was reminded of a Sunday school picnic.

The work of the "League" was so coarse that a child could tell it was a frame-up. The Southern Lumber Operators' Association is using the "League" as a tool, just as they used the Galloways in Grabow. We are boycotting all stores that belong to the league.

Company K went back on Sunday. The barker of the "League" held up the order so as to keep them over night on the 16th. The B. T. W. had several guards out to keep an eye on the movements of the "League" members so that they could not start fires and blame it upon the workers.

Old Mason, the Mayor, overrode his authority in ordering the troops here. Sheriff Henry Rupp came up on the night of the 15th and of course he deputized several of Kirby's pals who are here as gunmen. They number about 40 now and more are coming from Lake Charles."

Further on in the letter is this information: "One of the company thugs ordered fellow worker Dyer out of the negro quarters this morning, where he had gone to make a speech. Before he got out Dyer told the negroes a plenty.

The company paid the negroes off in full on the 15th and tried to make them vacate when their rent was paid for the month. We told them to stay.

They also held up the pay of the white workers who live in company houses. They have sent two notices for them to vacate even though their money is still in the company office.

The Santa Fe seems to have control of the matter or else Sam Parks is setting back looking at the performance."

We judge from the above that Louisiana is as bad as San Diego or Lawrence. The "Good Citizens' League" resembles the drunken and patriotic "Vigilantes."

When the attempts to create racial hatred by treating differently with the whites and the negroes are failing in their purpose the outlook is indeed bright for One Big Union in the South.

### ORGANIZING ON THE JOB.

We, the construction workers on the Los Angeles Aqueduct have formed a local of our own industry, No. 332. Formerly we belonged to the mixed locals.

We find by organizing where we work that we learn our strength and also find our weak points. We soon know which workers needs educating the most and act accordingly. We are able to throw our efforts toward showing the skinners, muckers, pumpmen, or carpenters, as the case may be, the need for industrial organization and so line them up with us.

Our strength gains us better conditions without making any demands. At camp 4, on the Aqueduct at Surrey, a new wash house has been installed and conditions on the job generally are 100 per cent hotter than last year.

Four-fifths of the workers in this camp are charter members of Local 332 and more are joining each day. Organizer Dodge has spoken here several times and those slaves who have no money want to trade in commissary for a red card in the fighting union.

We don't want to grow too fast, for an educated membership is needed. That is why we

like to get members as individuals instead of in bunches. Every camp handles lots of literature and a good sized bundle of the "Industrial Worker" each week.

No men have been fired for joining and it is too late to start now. If such a thing were attempted there would be a general walkout, and the whole works would be tied up.

The men on the job here realize that there are but two nations, the slaves and the masters. They are not worrying about politics or religion. They say if a little union is good a big one is better, and if the workers can gain better conditions on the aqueduct with just a start at organization, they can control all conditions when the union grows larger.

The I. W. W. members are not worrying about who is president. They don't care to wait four years on a chance that someone might do something for them. They are organizing right where they work to make conditions better and finally to manage industry entirely.

We hold our business and propaganda meetings right here on the job! We hope soon to see the day when all our work will be marked "This work constructed by the I. W. W."—J. B. McDonald, Camp Delegate.

### SCABBING ON THEMSELVES.

On October 26 two male waiters of the A. F. of L. Union were let out at the Chambers Court Cafe in Minneapolis, Minn. On the 28th two girls from the same union were sent to fill the vacancies at \$3.00 less per week than the men had received.

The Chambers Court Cafe has a bar and one of the men worked a six hour shift for \$6.00 per week; the other getting \$8.00 a week for an eight hour shift. The girls get \$4.00 and \$7.00 respectively, and the waitresses in the cafe, who also carry union 7 cards, have two extra hours work forced upon them because of the change.

The chef, who is also a "card" man, says this is all right, for the business agent has said so. He also knows that the union would allow a cheaper man to be put in his place if the employer demanded it.

What is "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work?" It is the stirring 7 slogan of the A. F. of L. Cooks and Waiters organization which does not believe that a person should scab—unless they carry a "card."

The above shows some of the reasons why the I. W. W. is making headway among the hotel and restaurant workers and also shows why the International Hotel Workers' Union (Industrial) is growing rapidly in the East.

### TO THE RESCUE.

Brother Fellow Workers, and Comrades: On the 7th of July, while some of the members of the Timber Workers were peacefully assembled and holding a meeting, "things" in the employ of the Southern Lumber Operators Association fired into them with pump guns and wounding 40 of our members and in consequence of which the grand jury of Calcasieu parish found three true bills of murder against sixty of the union boys, and at the same time they found the company thugs not guilty, although they were the aggressors.

We employed good counsel and after the witnesses for the prosecution and defense were heard, twelve honest men declared them not guilty. Now after they did not convict them in their impartial temple of justice they have undertaken to starve them into submission. They have refused to work any of the persecuted men and even refused to work any of the defense witnesses in consequence of which the Brotherhood of Timber Workers walked out and are on strike at Merverville, and are going to strike at every mill in Louisiana belonging to the Southern Lumber Operators Association.

We appeal to you to help us in this time of need with finances with which to save us from the vengeance of the timber wolves. We appeal to you for funds to keep us alive so we can win this strike. It is of vital importance for organized labor of the South that we win this strike. Help us today and we will help you tomorrow. SEND ALL DONATIONS TO LEE LOVEJOY, CHAIRMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 11-13-12 BROTHERHOOD TIMBER WORKERS, MERVILLE, LOUISIANA.

### TAKE A SHOT IN THE ARM

Extracting sunshine from cucumbers should engage the attention of the efficiency experts.

Burbank should try to cross a centipede with a monkey to produce an animal that could tend to 100 machines at the same time.

By analyzing the component parts of "rent day" the secret of perpetual motion might be discovered.